for doeskins. - The members of this association are vicing with each other to see which can produce the best wool and put it apon the market in the best condition. They have united for the purpose of obtaining for the manufacturer a desirable staple and distinguishing it from the great bulk of the wool raised in that State; and by so doing they will exert an influence over the farmers in other parts of the State, and be instrumental in placing Wisconsin among the best wool growing States in the Union. And some of are these. The association insists that its members shall tag their sheep before turning out in the Spring; shall wash them well and not allow them to sun too long afterward; and do up their wool in g od merchantable manner and not put any unwashed tags inside their fleeces. And the great guaranty that this part will receive proper attention is the fact that they also unite together for the purpose of selling their wool. As yet they have not succeeded in bringing them all up to one standard.

There are those among them that do not wash as well as they might: all do not wash their tags, and some let their sheep run a little too long after shearing. Yet they have already succeeded so well in improving the character of their wool that we have every reason to believe that by another year they will have brought all their members up to the standard or otherwise have given them an outside membership. For we have no doubt, before this they have learned to sympathize with the wool buyer, who has to purchase sometimes poor wool at the price of good. The Association has such faith in its wool, and also in the wool-growing prospects of their State, that they will not allow it to be sold as Michigan; which has been the case with some of the best lots produced in that State.

This lot, which has now been sold, is over 45,000 fb, and taken as a whole, the best Wisconsin wool ever put upon the market. It was bought by three of the best manufacturing establishments in the United States, where its excollent characteristics will be properly tested and fully appreciated. We hope our readers will bear in mind that we to not rank this wool with the best productions of Ohio, nor do we place it upon an equality with the best clips of Michigan. But we do feel warranted in saying that it is to us an evidence that the soil and climate of Wisconsin are well adapted to wool-raising, and with care and attention it will be soon one of the best locations. Yet in this cup there are a few natives and some aged ewes with poor fleeces. We hope that another year will displace these and young fleeces will take their place. The association numters about 40 members, a number of whom merit special mention for the excellent manner in which they have done up their wool, and we believe, if all farmers could be induced to follow their example, the foreign wool-grower would soon be driven out of the market-tariff or no wriff. We hope the members of this association will not deem it invidious to mention the name of P. Patnam. esq., who has a flock of about 1,000 sheep, being the argest flock owned in the association, and when we consider the quantity of wool, the quality and the condition, we think his position is at the head. There are some who have finer wool and equally well taken care of, but these are much smaller flocks.

We are pleased to notice that this wool, though prosuced by a large admixture of Vermont merino, possesses few of the worst features of that class, while it retains all its best qualities. There is no indication that there will be a large excess of yolk when washed at the proper time. There is one member of the Association who breeds the pure merino, for the purpose of supplying the farmers with oure bred rams; for, unless this were done, they must other go to Vermont for pure-bred rams or see their flock ton back to its native condition. And in examining the fleeces of A. E. Perkins, esq., who has a flock of pure breed merines from the flock of Mr. Campbell of Vermont, we find that Wisconsin does not produce so buch yolk as the Green Mountain State, but equally mellow and soft with as strong and as long a staple.

We are sorry that the Association did not put its wool spon the market when wool was active and gold at 148, but kept it till it was 125. Yet there is one redeeming danger. This is the way, apparently, that ships come to port making about this; that they will find taking gold as the in Labrador, and this is the fashion in which cargos are but kept it till it was 125. Yet there is one redeeming

An idea prevalent at present interferes very much with | then, it is clean. The ice-bowl on our dinner-table looks at improvement in wool in many States. It is that manufaclurers are prejudiced against the wool from certain States. Bertain dealers, when they obtain a nice lot of wool from those regions, sell it for the productions of a State with a better reputation, and by so doing keep up this prejudice. Men are rarely prejudiced where their pockets are condy in matters of taste and opinion that feelng is allowed to interfere. Every section of country, as waries in soil, varies also in the production of wool. Dur attention has been called, within a very few weeks, to a lot of about 10,000 pounds, sheared from sheep raised in Dhio. The latter part of last Summer they were driven Thence to Illinois.

Every fleece and every staple in the fleece shows two fistinct growths. At the place where the wool was growmg at the time the change was made the staple is weak, and can easily be broken in two. The upper part of the staple, which was grown in Ohio, is plump, full and mellow; the lower part, which was grown in Illinois, is thin and wiry, and courser than the upper part. In making this statement we do not wish to discourage the Illinois farmers from raising wool, but would rather encourage se make greater efforts. But we do want them to understand that, when manufacturers object to their wool which is raised upon the wild grasses of the prairies, that is not as good as wool raised upon the cultivated lands of some other States. We hope our friends will not consider us as advocating any new theory, or supporting any Utopian sentiment, when we urge upon the farmer the feasibility of so improving the character of their poor sative stock as to produce a wool equal to the best in the

We have frequently complained of the wool raised from the Spanish merino, because it is so very heavy and besause its propagation has tended to increase to an enormous extent the production of yolk. Yet these very sheep, used under certain conditions, have been productive of much good. The production of yolk is dependent, to a great ex-

singer certain conditions, have been productive of much production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent, to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the production of yolk is dependent to the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the yolk is designed to the production of yolk is dependent to a great except the yolk is dependent to the production of the pro

masters might be supplied with a continuous succession of thoroughly bred rams. Under this specem, in place of the old, native stock running the mers no cut; old stock and new stock, with soil and climate combined, produced a class of sheep and wool differing from either of the original stock, and placed Saxony at the head of the wool-grow ing countries of the world. But when these Saxony montermine. We, however, do see that insisting on pure breeds is of the greatest importance in every community where there is a disposition to improve their poor old stock, conferring upon the wool-growing interest of the United States untold blessings, while he who judiciously crosses the run out sheep with these pure breed confers no lesser benefits, and sometimes in-and-in breeders produce the same results as the judicious crosser of breeds.

A German writer says that in 1821 a compromise was made by one of the most competent Silesian wool-growers between the sheep and wool in Saxony and Silesia. He says, speaking of Silesian shepherds: "Many of our oldest shepherds are yet in possession of wool samples from the Spanish flocks imported into Silesia during the reign of Maria Theresa; and they have always assured me that a majority of the flock were as fine-wooled as those imported | close criticism, but we can say truly that we have rarely seen into Saxony in 1765; but that the second importation was crossed with a heavier fleeced ram. I cannot sit in judgment on this point, and am only acquainted with tradition in relation to it. But I know the following to be a fact. There is at present at Raiz, in Monrovia, a flock of sheep which were originally composed of the first importation. the means they are trying for accomplishing this object. This flock, by uninterrupted in-and-in breeding, made extraordinary progress in producing a very fine and remarkably even fleece. In my second visit to Saxony in 1821, I took samples from this flock along, and not only compared it myself with the best Electoral wool, but submitted it to Saxon wool dealers and manufacturers; and all agreed that my samples possessed all the tineness, strength, softness and elasticity of the best Electorals. Some days afterward, I submitted these samples to Mr. Landman, a famous Saxony wool-dealer in Waldenburg. In March, 1822, he visited me at Raiz, for the purpose of purchasing the entire clip of this flock; but it was already sold to England through a Brunswick house. Mr. Landman then informed me that he esteemed this wool of my flock as fully equal in every respect to the best Electorals, and pointed out several sheep whose fleeces, he told me, were superior to any Electorals he had ever seen." Here we have the testimony of an in-and-in breeder, and all that he desires to prove is an equality with the production

In 1860 there were some flocks in Mannersdorf in Silesia tracing back to the first Austrian importation from Spain without any admixture from any other flocks whose weal cannot be distinguished from the Electoral, and the form of the animals is identical with that of the Electoral sheep. So much for traveling by two different roads to the r ne

Both having had the same object in view, yet one obtained his result by various yet judicious crossings, the other produced it both in the wool and form of the strep by careful in and in breeding.

Mr. Bradford's "Sealers Crushed by Techerge." To the number of those American artists who have, on many occasions, lent a helping hand, by the exhibition of their works, to institutions of mercy struggling with the money-difficulties that often harrans them in their beginnings, Mr. William Bradford has now added his name by allowing the "Soldiers' Orphan Society" to exhibit, for the benefit of its treasury, his latest and, we believe, his largest picture, "Scaling Vessels Crushed by Icebergs off Labrador." It will be

ound at the Somerville Art-Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. We are sorry that we cannot add to our commendations of Mr. Bradford's generosity commendation of his picture. We are not surprised at his failure—it was almost implied in his choice of a subject. If it cannot be said that Church failed it is perhaps only because be chose a less tremendous aspect of that subject. But, even Church's "Iceberg" was not a success; nothing but a certain manual dexterity in portions of the detail saved it. It was tamely treated, and what should have been made, as it would have been in the hands of a poetle painter, the great scientific inaginative center of interest—the transportation of a boulder—was belittled to the semblance of an indiscreet raisin pushing itself through the iceing of a bride-cake. Mr. Bradford, however, has not been daunted by Mr. Church's failure, but boldly throws down the challenge both in print and picture. It is not in the best taste to insist so vehemently on the superlative merits of Mr. Bradford's work as is done in the printed description of the picture which is distaste to speak, as that paper speaks, of all the attempts to point icebergs which have been made by other artists. This excessive praise on the one hand, and sneering censure on the

other, at once provoke the sharpest criticism of the merits of Mr. Bradford's picture—a criticism into which, however, we shall not enter. No doubt Mr. Bradford did not write the high flown production in question; but, certainly, he had the right to insist on its suppression.

What makes this picture a failure is the entire want of imaginative sympathy with Nature and with man which per vades it. It is the spotheosis of the commonplace. This scene has no terror in it; we cannot convince ourselves that there is standard, it sold for as much as they have ever had offered. | landed. The ice makes an awkward wharf, certainly;

> fear before the one as the other. This picture is a good illustration of the temerity of our young artists. Before they are half fledged they attack themes that might make veteran painters and sculptors consider. An old master, painting "God Almighty," had something to say for himself. He painted after an accustomed recipe, and for himself. He painted after an accostomed recipe, and didn't pretend to think his picture was anything more than an accepted symbol. But, our young men's "Niagaras," and "Icebergs," and "White Mountains," and "Rocky Mountains" are set forth as the very things, and we must join in the

> awful as this spot; and our heart could as soon abrivel up with

senseless flattery or suffer proscription.

Long ago, however, we made a stan1; and we assure Mr. now, as, in like cases, we have assured others, that his picture is not great, is not good. "Good" it might have been made, with study, with devotion, and with modest disdevotion, he could ever have set before us the grandeur of this scene, we have no means of judging.

The Burning of the Academy of Music-Inquest on the Hodies of the Victims,

Yesterday Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-House on the bodies of David B. Waters, Foreman of Engine Company No. 5, and Peter H. Welch, of the same company, who perished at the Academy of Music fire on the night of the 21st inst. The following testi-

Music fire on the night of the 21st inst. The following testimony was taken:

Michael J. Stapleton, aworn—I am a member of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 5; I was at the fire in Fourteenth-st. at the Academy of Music, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 21st inst. I met the foreman of the engine, David B. Waters, at the entrance to the Academy on Fourteenth-st. he put his hand on my shoulder and told me to follow him; I followed him to within about eleven feet of the foot lights on the stage; the lights were extinguished as we were going in; we met Engineer Sullivan, and he said to us, "For God's sake, men, back out; the smoke was so thick that I scarcely could find my way out; a few mements after I got out the gas exploded, the huilding was in fiames, and the dome fell; as soon as I got the order from the engineer to back out, I did so; I did not see deceased alive after this; Welch, the deceased fireman, went in ahead of me; after I got in I remarked to him it looked rather bad in there; he replied that it did, and I told him that it was no place for him, that he ought to be on his line; I told him to look out for himself; he said he would; I then left him, and did not see him again alive.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860.

could see the fire through these holes; we stayed there eight or ten minutes, when one of the near left the pipe; we called for the foreman of the truck to get relief, but we did not get any; I left the pipe, and fell down into the orchestra nearly smothered; at this time I heard the foreman Waters call for Weich; he said, "Here I am—which way?" I staggered in among the scenery; I came hack and found the hose coming toward the door; at this time Weich passed me going in and parting a handkerchief about his month; I could here Waters, but could not see him; I got outside and fell on the sidewalk insensible; I lay there a few moments, when I heard the city. "Open the doors, the roof is failing in;" I went in a far as the partition wall, and called ont, "Peter and David, this way," I and some of the members tried to pull the hose out, but could not; I ran in about 10 feet further, when all the drop scenery came down, bruising me, and I was driven back by the smoke and flame; I did not see either of the deceased afterward.

The laquest was then adjourned until 10 clock this morning, when Engineer Thomas Sullivan will be examined.

ing, when Engineer Thomas Sullivan will be examined.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA-THEATRE FRANCAIS. The first performance of the English Opera Com-

pany took place last evening before a very large and brilliant audience. The first night of an opera is not a fair subject for a first performance go off so smoothly, in all respects, as this opera Doctor Alcantara.

The music is sparkling, melodious and light enough to please the most fastidious. As to its merits as a composition we will discuss them in a future article. The three ladies, Miss Carcline Richings, Miss Harrison, and Mrs. Mozart, made a very positive success; Miss Richings especially delighted the audience, receiving several encores for introduced songs, The ladies all deserved very warm praise. Mr. Castle surprised us by his excellent acting; he was easy and perfectly at home, in a very difficult and unpleasant character. too, with most excellent taste, and was in fine voice. Mr. Seguin as Dr. Alcantara, displayed much comic humor and sang like the excellent musician he is. His make up was

Mr. Peakes of Boston, has not much of a part, but he makes air. Peakes of Boston, ass not much of a part, but he makes it one of the prominent features. He sings well, and acts with spirit, and his make up was one of the most perfect things we have seen on the stage for years. It was truly artistic. The concerted music was performed throughout without any hitch. There was of course a lack of color, but that will doubt-

less be afforded on the repetition of the performance. The choruses were efficiently sung, and the orchestra, a small but very competent one, executed the light and brilliant instrumentation very effectively. Mr. Elchberg conducted the opera with much care, and the smoothness of the performance does credit to his skill and perseverance.

The scenery, at least the one scene, was well painted and well arranged, and the stage management seems to be in very competent hands. One point, however, should be attended to. The opening time is supposed to be dark night. Three ladies appear from different doors to listen to a serenade. They are supposed not to see each other, and yet the stage was in bright dezzling light. The light, in the house as well as on the stage, should be under control, or such scenes are entirely ridiculous.

The whole performance was very cordially received; even

the dialogue, which could hardly have less of point or wit, was listened to with excessive good nature. The performers were called out after the first when the concluding chorus was repeated. Many numbers were encored, and none more heartily than the trifling but intensely ladicrous due for the serving men in the first act, which is a genuine stroke of broad humor.

The whole performance was, with the audience, a complete success, roars of laughter preeting the incidents as they occurred, and very genuine appliause all the vocal efforts of the

Doctor Alcantara will be repeated on Wednesday ovening.

FIELD SPORTS.

THE MUTUAL MATCH VESTERDAY.

The contest between the first and second nines of this club yesterday was not as interesting as expected, in consequence of neither party turning out in their full strength. A game of eight innings was played, in which the first nine were victorious by a score of 49 to 22. The prizes that were to have been contended for in this game were keps until Mon-

day next. We quote the sec	te beio=1
FIRST NINE. 0.	R. SECOND MINE. O. B.
R. Haut, c	7 R. Hant. * *
Golder, 1st b2	7 Ward, 1st b 1 4
McSwcency, p 3	6 Evans, 2d b 3 2
Dunn, s. s	4 Reed, c 4
Zeller, I. f	6 T. Hunt, c. f 1
Pendleton, c. f	4 Lee, 30 b
	6 Green, L. f 1
McMahon, 2d b4	4 Thorn, p 6 0
Van Cott, r. f	5 Tyson, r. f 2
Total 27 4	9 Total
18	NINGS.
1st. 2d	. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th, 7th. 8th Total.
First Nine 3 7	6 1 0 3 11 18 49

A. B. Taylor. THE GOTHAM CLUB MATCH. This afternoon the first nine of the Gotham Club will play against a strong field nine for a prize but and bull, presented by Mr. C. F. Heinrecks of Broodway. The contest will be a very interesting one. The game will be called at 3:30 n.m.

The Turf.

TROTTING ON THE PASHION AND UNION COURSES, L. I. FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 28.—Purse and stake \$250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

Mining on the Pacific Const. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A communication published by you under the above caption, while stating many truths respecting the modus operandi of disposing of "wild-cat" mines, does, perhaps, unand I trust that a sense of justice will induce you to make room for a few observations in relation thereto.

If mines of real value were to be had at nominal figures, and

if individuals possessed sufficient means for their thorough development, any one designing to embark in such an enterprise would be foolish to invest without qualifying himself for, and giving the property in question a thorough personal examin-ation before purchasing, and not trust to the report of any

would be foolish to invest without qualifying himself for, and giving the property in question a thorough personal examination before purchasing, and not trust to the report of any one. But as these properties are usually purchased by collective bodies, a few persons must of necessity be intrusted with a company's interests both before and after purchase. A company is lishle to be deceived by their examining agent; but is it more likely that it will be deceived by a party selected to examine and report on a particular property than one to whom a carz'e bianch is given to examine the mines of a section and recommend the purchase of any property he may have become favorably impressed with? If not to more, is he not subject to at least as many evil influences in the latter case as in the former? Most assuredly, an agent selected by a company to act as a mining expert should be either a practical miner or an experienced unineralogist, and one whose honesty and devotion to the interests of the parties employing him in this capacity is inclouted. The sending out of men as experts or superintendents, whose knowledge of mining is to commence to be acquired after assuming these positions, is the primary cause of want of success in many mining companies. Assuming that they are honest men, they are very apt to be hunbuged, or, if the mine be really a valuable one, their in experience in directing operations results in extravagant expenditure, when an economic management would produce more gratifying results.

Many distinct elements are to be considered in order to determine correctly the value of mining property. An undeveloped ledge, whether it be of gold, sliver or copper-bearing ore, is a good or bad investment for capital, dependent on the richness of outcropping ore, width of ledge, location (apon which in a great measure depends cost of working), centiquity to water and wood, and distance from commercial centers.

Gold-bearing quarts lodes are, like the white man, very uncertain. The outcropping may contain ore that

John J. Cooley of the same company testified—I was at the fire at the Academy of Missic; when we took the bose on the stage I asked some of the eraphysic of the building where the fire had cristinsing, but could get no definite answer; we took the bose are the stage of his money during that period at least. It is true that, in

investment made will this expectations a verification of the Washoe excitement, the discovery of argentiferous ledges in the central and castern sections of Newada and in several of the Territories that rivaled the famous Constock lode in richness caused the attention of Eastern capitalists to be drawn thither. Unprincipled parties took advantage of the excitement here, as they had already done in San Francisco during the palony days of Washoe, and perpetrated innumerable swindles on a credialous public, who were in most cases induced to believe that they might expect returns a thousand fold in the course of a few short months.

The adoption of the National currency by the people of Netronal Carterian and the mines in the

panile, who were it most cases maded to be course of a few short months.

The adoption of the National currency by the people of Nevada and the acknowledged general worth of the mines in the central part of the State camed considerable capital to seek there a bona fide investment. These investments were made in a direct manner and not, as had been the case up to that period through San Francisco channels. Mining machinery has in some instances been sent there at less expense than it could have been furnished for on the Pacific side. Mines, some of which might be named here, were secured by Eastern capitalists, which to-day are acknowledged successes, and which, if they have not declared dividends as yet, is gally because their mills are not in crushing order. Many of the companies which were organized about two years since will yet prove that their investments were well made. Silver was discovered in Washoe in 1839, but the fact was not practically demonstrated for several years after that the raines would pay. A mine incorporated in this city in September of last year has already taken out over 500 tuns of silver ore that will average, mill process, \$250 per tans. And yet this and meny other valuable properties was not "secured "by the San Francisco parties, who have agents constantly traveling to secure the best of this kind of property. California capital is numeasurably usefficient for a thorough develoument of the mineral resources of Nevada and the terristantly traveling to secure the best of this arms of a thorough development of the mineral resources of Nevada and the territories. It will take hundreds of millions of dollars to open the mines on this continest. Mining, which is but in its intancy, is gradually being reduced to a system. Checks should be placed on all speculations which tend to bring the business of mining into disregule by very honorable man engaged therein, and persons proposing to invest in a legitimate enterprise should be carein to avoid permanent investments. Yours truly.

M. J. RYAN. terprise should be careini Yours truly, New York, May 26, 1866.

Wastefut Diplomacy.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sir: From early boyhood, I have been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and have received through it, from you and your co-workers, many a sage counsel and word of asstance. An exile from nome, as it were, away down here in the wilds of Central America, I am still a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and gain from it most of my knowledge of what transpires in the United States.

The paragraphs you have from time to time written on the

NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENTS.

Review and Field Day of the Second Brignde-A Great Crowd and Fine Drill-A Disgrace-

Another of those gala days in the life of a National Guardsman came off yesterday at East New-York, when the Second Brigade under command of Col. Burger, assembled for a general field-day and review. The day was pleasant and the air cool, and the entire affair would have been a most gratifying success, had it not been for a disgraceful row the air cool, and the entire chair would have even in the practifying success had it not been for a disgraceful row which occurred in the afternoon. The brigade, which consists of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 5th and 9th Regiments of Infastry and one Regiment of Artillers, began arriving on the ground about 11 o'clock, having been afoot at an early hour, and traveling by special railway cars from the Wallest, and Fulton Ferries. The ground was enteried by a goodly assemblage of the friends of the members and levers of military science, and was embellialed at frequent intervais by the ever-ready suiter and refreshment stand.

Nearly 2,500 people were on the ground during the day. The 3d had 425 the 6th 450, the 12th over 400, the 5th 550, the 8th 400, and the 96th 450, while the artillery paraded nearly 1300 ashres and one battery of six pieces.

Agreeby to instructious contained in the general orders of the battalion and the street firings, with much success. At noon the men stacked arms and were dismissed for dinner. This scenes in the vicinity of the lager-lear wagons and the pastry and refrashment booths, were amusing in the extreme, German and Yankee singing and quaffing the founing beverace of the Fatherland with pleasing amity, and the other and diverse mathemalilies represented on the field evidently enjuying themselves to their greatest bent. Fun, uproarious fan roied the hour.

As the clock toll the hour of 1 the drams and bugles rang

lying themselves to their greatest bent. Fun, uproations fan roied the hour.

As the clock toll the hour of 1 the drums and bugles rang out the assembly, and a grand rush was made for the long lines of stacks glistening in the uncertain smallght. As soon as the hattailons fell in and the line of brigade was formed, the more serious business of the day began. The following programme was carried out. Close column by division in First Division, First Battailion right in front, deploy column, battailons closed on masse. On the Third Battailon dipth in front into column. On Sixth Battailon deploy column. On Sixth Battailon deploy column. On Sixth Battailon deploy column. On First Battailon left in front into column. Countermarch. On Sixth Battailon deploy column. On First Battailon left in front into column. Countermarch. On Second Battailon left in front into column. Countermarch. On Second Battailon deploy column in Fourth Battailon right in front.

All of these movements were creditably executed, very few

ploy column, advance in line of battle. In retreat, march, Into column in Foorth Battalion right in front.

All of these movements were creditably executed, very few errors being noticeable to the impartial spectator. The firings which succeeded were, however, not so successful, the men being hasty. The 5th, 12th and 6th were the most accurate. After the Brig de had been formed in preparation for review, that ceremony was handsomely gone through with, Major-Gen, Sanford being the reviewing officer. As soon as the regiments filed past, they marched for the cars, which were in writing, and returned to their respective armories. A disturbance occurred between the 5th and 3d Regiments as they stood in line on drill. Muskets were clubbed and bayonets were brandished in a most reckless manner, and it was with the greatest difficulty that order could be restored. The general impression seemed to prevail that the Zonares were the most to blame in the case. Sergi, Charles Faust of the 5th Regiment drum corps had his left arm broken during the melče, and one or two others received slight injuries.

Parade of the Ninth Regiment-Evening Entertainment.

The Ninth Regiment-the "old Ninth" of peaceful years, before the war had revolutionized the State militiayears, before the war had revolutionized the State militiaparaded and were reviewed by the Mayor resterday afternoon.

A fine display was made, a parade in this city being an unusual
event with the regiment of late, and consequently this one
offered increased interest. About 500 men were out, neatly
dressed in dark-blue jeakens, with pants of highter shade, and
red trimmings, which indicated that the regiment belonged to
the artillery service. On this occasion, however, they acted
as an infantry battalion. Their pretty uniform was
suggestive of the former days of the "old Ninth," when
the imposing anako, and showy white military dress-coat
always appeared in connection with the City Guard, one of
its commanies. The regiment arrived in front of the City
Hall yesterday at 4 o clock, in command of Col. J. H. Wilcox.
Before and after the review they executed several evolutions,
which compared favorably with those of any other regiment of
the National Guard. Some of the minor movements were
executed with equal precision with the more important parts,
which come from the veteran training of the Ninti, received
during three years of gallant and ardnous aervice in the Union
army. After the review the regiment march to the Armory
in Twenty sixth-8t, near Eighéh-ave, where they entertained
their friends in the evening. Dancing constituted the principal programme and was carried on in the following order:
March, Ninth Regiment; Overture, Poet and Peasant;
Quadrille, Three Years, or During the War, Galop, Helter
Skeiter; Lanclors, Tete a-tete; Redown, First Camp, "Cameron," Selections. Traviatian; Quadrille, Nine Pins, Lanclors,
"Warrenton," Promonade, Anniversary; Redowa, Old
Gray Billy; Quadrille, "Ho, Alext" Galop, Borm, Hurrah!
Quadrille, "Toot Toot Neyer," Home Sweet Home, Eighth
of June

The affair was in commemoration of the Fifth Anniversary
of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, who have
everbrated that event as follows: First anniversary, celbraded at Airandria; Second, at White Oak Church, paraded and were reviewed by the Mayor yesterday afternoon.

Inspection of Company B. 22d Regiment Col. Cox of the 22d Regiment inspected Company

B of his command at the Regimental Armory in Fourteenth-et. Bof his command at the Regimental Armory in Fourtcentiest, last evening. Cept. William W. Reinmers commanded the company and maceuvered them in a manner alike highly creditable to himself and the organization. The only fault found was in the attendance of members—21 of 140 members answering to the roll-call If members wish to preserve the high military reputation which the company now has, they should not fail to attend on any important occasion like the inspection has evening.

Violations of the Excise Law.

The following-named liquor desiers were arraigned at the Police Courts yesterday morning on a charge of violating the Excise law:

Before Justice Hogan at the Tombs.—Herman Newman, No. 7 Harrison-st.; John Sutton, No. 16 Centre-st. The accused were required to give \$300 bail each to answer before the Court of Sessions.

Before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market.—Charles Rriss-

chle, No. 416 West Thirty-fifth st; Abraham Thacker, No. 940 Sixth ave; Martin Neiss, No. 123 West Thirtieth st.; 243 Sixthave.; Martin Nelss, No. 123 West Thirtiebast.; Louis Wettanfer, No. 402 West Thirty-sixthat.; Charles Brondt, No. 257 West Thirty-first, Edward Glesson, No. 254 West Seventeenhest.; John Kinker, No. 66 Tenthave.; Otto Hetschel, No. 577 Eightharter, Claude Milson, No. 430 Elessenheave.; Ami Brophy, No. 452 Tenthave.; Fred. Grudman, No. 445 Eighthave. The above were held for trial in \$300 bath.

in \$300 ball.

Before Justice Shandley at Essex Market. Will.

No. 175 Avenue A., Gowen Fox No. 387 Cherry-st.

held in the same ball. re Justice Shandley et Essex Market. - Wm. Froholtter

CITY NEWS.

An advertisement addressed "To Newspaper Proprictors" and signed. B. B.," which appears in another column, may be of interest to some of our readers. The advertiser is very well known to us, and we couch for his proposition being made in entire good faith,

American Lloyds Company, arrived at this port on Sunday from Bremen with 1,128 passengers, all of whom were in a perfeet state of health. During the passage there were three births and no deaths on board. The preparations for the "First Orpheonist and Charity Children's Singing Jubilee" are rapidly approaching

THE ATLANTIC .- The steamer Atlantic of the North

completion, under the direction of Mr. Jerome Hopkins, and the Cooper Union will be profusely decorated on the oceasion. For further details our residers are referred to the amusement column. The affair will andoubtedly surpass any previous performances of the kind ever attempted here. ALBANY DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.-The steam-

boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew will commence running. Thursday, May 31, 185s, leaving Desbrowers st., at 7:45 s.m. and Thirty-fourth-st. at 8 a. m., stopping at all the principal places on the river. The boats have been newly furnished, and are replete with every convenience to insure the selety and

DAY BOAT TO POUGHREEPSIE.-The steamboat Armenia, under the well-known and popular Capt. George Livingston, will leave Dosbrosses st. daily at 9 a.m., and Thirty fourth-st. at 9.15 a. w., for Pougokeepsic and the psincipal places on the river. The beat has been relitted, painted and furnished. This line places a pleasant trip within the means of all, our citizens.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, May 28.—With only 2,614

bullocks in market to-day, and most of those in speculators' hands, they found no difficulty in advancing rates to just The paragraphs you have from time to time written on the subject of retrenchment in our national expenses, have attracted my attention, and carse me to believe you will be glad to receive and turn to a good use the information I am about to give.

The five States of Central America have a population of about 1,200,000, nine-teaths of which are Indians, negroes, and half-breeds. The entire personal wealth of each State will not amount to that of almost any county in Ohio or Indians, and their entire trade with the United States will not amount to that of almost any county in Ohio or Indians, and their entire trade with the United States will not probably exceeded a state of the state of them a Minister gaining a salary of 67,500 per year. The American Government maintains at the capital of each of them a Minister gaining a salary of 67,500 per year. The American gaining a salary of 67,500 per year. The American stored by the worst taxed people in the world, and probably exceeded the probability of the salary of 67,500 per year. The American store of the salary of 67,500 per year. The American stored and the salary of 67,500 per year. The American stored and year people are compelled to pay them the sum of \$57,500 annually for being represented in Central America, which is the salary of the salary of the salary of the salary of 67,500 per year. The American stored of the world of the salary of t

mittee of the German Associations have published an "Address to the German population of the City of New-York and vicinity," from which it appears thus there will be a mass meeting on Modday, June 4, in Union-square, to protest against the Sunday Law. The address condemns, in strong expressions, the Licenss and Sunday Law, as an infringement on individual interfy one independence, as destructive of association and as adverse to material and political interests. On the principle that "Resistance to tyrainly is obscilence to God," the Committee appeal to the Germans to unite their efforts against the obnoxious law. mass meeting on Monday, June 4, in Union-square, to protest

DEATH PROM TETANUS .- Yesterday Coroner Naumann held an inquest at No. 152 Rivington at, on the body of Davis Breling, 12 years of age, who died of features, the result of injuries by a fall at Union Holl. N. J., about 5 weeks ago. While descending a flight of steps he fell a distance of 40 feet, injuring one of his legs.

THE SHOOTING ALFRAY ON A HOBOKEN BOAT .-Louis Lovey, who was arrested on Sanday evening by Officer McCormick of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having shot Michael J. Cullen of No. 9 Statest, during a listurbance on a Hoboken ferry-bone, was arranged before Justice Hogan at the Comps resterety. Cullen was able to appear to make an affinivity against the secured, and the latter was required to give \$500 but to await an examination.

Supreme Court Chambers, before Justice Barnard, yesterday, in the case of the Habess Corpus of Hattie Scott, the father of the child obtained a habess corpus to recover the possession of his child, whom he alleges to be detained by her by her stepmother, who had been arrested for erred treatment of her. The father stated personally it Court that the trouble arose from the interference of the annits in concurring the child to resist the stepmother. That there had been but one case of his wife correcting the orbid in two years. He had but two callidren, this one, aged about 14 and another one about 10 years of age. The children were it Court and Judge Barnard conversed with them for some time, after which he advised the father that his damether could not be very comfortable with conversed with them for some time, more when he actised use father that his daughter could not be very comfortable with her stepmether. It did not do for a stepmether to correct the culidren of her husband, and where once a quarrel arcse be-tween a stepmether and a stepdaughter it was impossible to reconcile them. One might as well cut the jugular vein and try to stop it. The father not being satisfied with this, the case was deferred to Saturday next.

COMMENCEMENT CELEBRATION OF THE COOPER UNION .- The expiration of the reveuth neademic year of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art will be duly celebrated this week by art receptions and the usual be duly celebrated this week by art receptions and the usual Commencement exercises. The entire success of this excellent enterprise is now an accomplished fact, gratifying not more to the friends of the linativation than to all who feel an interest in popular education and improvement. The exercises during this week will be finately interest. To night the annual reception of the Founde Art Department will be held. On Wednesday evening that of the Mace Department will take place. To both of these, visitors will be amitted on presentation of tickets. The annual Commencement exercises will take place on Thursday next, to which the public generally are invited. No tickets will be required. The exhibition will be continued throughout the day.

A MYSTERY .- Toward 10 o'clock last night, Officer Croker, of the 14th Precinct, encountered Louis Guisshet 1 Crozer, of the latter was bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck, which he said had boos infletes by some unknown person. In possession of Guisanet was found a blood-stained darger. Soon after the removal of the wounded man to the Station-House he became insensible, and, in that condition, was conveyed to Bellevice Hospital.

Shooting Affray.-Yesterday afternoon, during a quarrel that arose between Dominick Haley and Frederick Evers, the latter the proprietor of a dvinking soloon at No. 94 Cherry-st., Evers, who was under the influence of liquor, shot his opponent in the thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound. The assailant was arcreted by the Fourth Precinct Police, who took possession of the premises. Haley was removed to the New-York Hospital.

FELL ON A SWORD. - Yesterday afternoon Andrew Beiza, an Italian lad 14 years of age, fe'l from the stoop of No. 87 Park st, while playing with a short sword. The point of the weapon penetrated to the heart of the lad, who died in-stantly. Coroner Gover was notified to hold an inquest on the

[Announcements.]

"L'EMAIL DE PARIS," the exquisite skin preparation, indered by high toned isdue for removing freekles, tan, black-worm specks, small-pox marks, and all muginess or discolorations of the skin. L. isauchy. No. 822 Strondway, Sole Agent. Mail orders should be sent to Janes & Razi, General importers, N. Y.

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Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Centre-st., Corner of Reads, New-York City. The attention of the Commercial Legal, Literary and General Public Is invited to the establishment of the AMERICAN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

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All work executed with promptness, and at extremely low rates.

WEARS A CALICO DRESS AND GAITER BOOTS. "Somebody has said that the best' sewing-machine weers a calice dress and goster boots, and has red checks. I surce with this view of the case; but the MERT best sewing-machine is the WILLOOK & GIBB."—[James C. Comstock, eeq., Lansingburgh, N. Y.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 a. m., 1 to 8 p. m., Ladies, 10 to 12 s. m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 s. m.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Monday, May 28, 1866.
No admissions since last report. Died, Luke Lynch,
Gerhardt Vos. Remaining in hospital. 46.
D. H. Busgal, Denuty Health Officer.

The Alleghanians give their last concert in Wilamsburgh, at Washington Hall, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRATE OF THE REV. DR. PINE,-At a meeting of

the parahioners of the late Rev. Dr. Pise, in the Vestry of St. Charles Depromee, in Bronking, yesterday, Mr. Philip Brasher, Chairman, and R. T. Blackbure, Secretary, the Chairman read the annexed:

"At an informal meeting, on the evening previous, by a part of the congregation of the Church of St. Charles of Borromee.

A. O. Parmsice acting as Chairman, and Wm. Buchanan Secretary—the following readultions were adopted, subject to the annulmous approval of the termbers of the congregation.

Bureau, in the recent domine or the Row, Dr. Pise we have all best a common father, a kind and usedel peater, a great and good man, a distinguished scholar, and a reduced guardenian, who, by has kindly qualifies, has won the respect of a Lieumonnationa.

Brashed, That we deep expropriation in the deep hereavement with the relatives of the declared in the first the result of the declared of the first of

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSE CASE .- A man named Jacob S. Brower, 47 years of ago, residing at No. 47 Carrell st., was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday morning charged with swindling a druggist named Thomas B. Hagner, doing business at the corner of Columbia and Sackett-sts. Tax

charged with swindling a druegist named Thomas B. Hagee, deing business at the corner of Columbia and Sackeit-sis. The facts of the case are as follows: Brower used to do a read-business as provision dealer at No. 64 Broad-st., New York, but recently retired, and was apparently hiring on his means. On the evening of the 7th of this mouth he eatered Haghes store, and, as alleged, remarked that it would much chiese him if Mr. Hughes would give him the ceath on a check fire \$121, purporting to be drawn by W. B. Southe and made parable at the Broadway Bank to the order of J. S. Brower extends the 1th stating at the same time that he was going in the country early in the mourning.

Mr. Highes having been acquainted with Mr. Brower for some time, states that he advanced all the ready money he had in the store, amounting to \$100 which Brower took and exparted with many thanks. When the check became due, Mr. Haghes went to the Broadway Bank, but was astonished to bears that neither J. S. Brower or W. R. Snythe were have to the officers of the bank, and that the check was simply boung. Mr. Haghes questly waited until Brower returned from Tarrytown, whither he had gone, and then thormed kin of the matter. Brower said he had received it in business transactions, and believed it to be good, but would live Highes another, which he did, purporting to be diam by C. P. Garcia, in Brower's fivor, and psyable on the 2d of Jare at the Thaird National Bank. This check called for \$200. Mr. Highes went to the bank named immeniately, and received he information there that he had at the Proadway Bank. He ce the arrest, which we shall at the Proadway Bank. He ce the Porty-third Precinct. There were six checks for anomals from \$50 to \$1,000 found on the prisoner, who claims to be a much injured man. The checks seem to be all in the same had writter. The examination of the case was as the devention of the case was as the devention.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL-THE SUNDAY LAW -A PETITION AND RESOLUTIONS TO PROBERT THE RUSSING OF CARS ON THAT DAY .- The Board met last evening, the President, the Hon. Mr. Bliss, in the chair. The fellowing petition was presented by Akierman O'Brica of the Sakil Ward:
To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Brocklan CENTLINES: The understand would respectfully petition you

cure running on that day would promote the welfare of the ammunity by isomening the expenses now incurred by maintening officers to preserve order and quiet on that day, and in duty bound, your peritioners will ever pray, a.c.

Henry G. Weston, Edwin A. Smith, Henry R. Plesson (Semiso). Lonis Bauer, M. D., and twelve others.

The following are the resolutions presented:

B'heron. The operation of the Engine law, which has lated been put into effect, has shown, so far, that its judicious and strict energy are into effect, has shown, so far, that its judicious and strict energy into the effect, has shown, so far, that its judicious and strict energy are into effect, has shown, on far, that its judicious and strict energy into the effect, has shown, and far and the energy carriers and strict energy carriers are not sent to desire the quiet of the continuous of a the increase of crime, and to disturb the quiet of the coy, which desired prepara are not show to swall themselves of these twinted disabordery persons are not show to swall themselves of these twinted disabordery persons are not show to swall themselves of these twinted disaborders and the same that the energy person are not show to swall themselves of these twinted and into teach on a flow to swall themselves of these twinted and the energy of the energy persons, and the same in the seventh should be devoted to rest and the Governon Conneil, granted and rescinder. That the subjoined ordinance be, and the same is bracky revesed and rescinder. That the subjoined ordinance be, and the same is bracky revesed and rescinder.

d rescinded.

Resolved. That the subjoined ordinance be, and the same is leavely

Reserved, that the subjected ordinated or, and the second ordinated of selections of the relifered within the City of Brocklyn. The Mayer and Aldermen of the City of Brocklyn, in Common Council convened, do cancil as follows:

SECTION I. No horse or steam car, used for the transportation of reight or personners, shall be driven, or rim over or upon any railrase within the City of Brocklyn, upon the day of the week known as Sanday, ander the peaulty of \$90 for each and every car run.

SEC. 2. The Common Council may, at say time, by a two-third, vote of all the members thereof, except any railroad from the operation of the preceding section.

Exc. 2. This ordinates shall take effect on an after July 1, 1866.

The entire subject was referred to the Railroad Committee to report in two weeks.

ARRIVED.
Steamship Eliza Hencox, Shute, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to mas Bark Ganges (of Newport, Eng.), Williams, Cardenas 13 days, with gar to order. Bark Fritz & Aoton (Brem.), Klamp. Singapore Feb. 9, with moles to order.
Ring Vittoriw (Ital.), Laura. Palermo 70 days, with fruit to A. H. &.
W. H. Westervell.
Brig B. Young, Gibson, La Prean, N. B., 5 days, with spars to G.
Boardean.

Brig Constantine (Fr.), Parker. Miragonne 19 days, with logwood Ac., to order.

Brig Glengary (of St. John, N. F.), Hennessey, Glace Bay, C. B., to
days, with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Atlas (of Bengor), Mitchell, Segua 9 days, with sugar to E. P

Brig Attas (of St. Johns, N. B.), Maywell, Como, P. R., it days with sugar to P.I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. B. F. Woobsey, Soper, Norfolk for Norwich, Ct. 2 days, with iron &c., to Y. A. Leenard, Tith inst., at II p. m., off the flighteds, during a squall from W. carried away mainmast, head leave aff and split foresail.
Schr. David S. Siner, May, Bayport, Fla., 14 days, with cedar to E. Faber.
Sebr. Hunna (of Belize, Hon.), Lorinson, Laguna 22 days, with log not to O. H. Salomon. S.tr. Chief, Godfrey, Brazos 22 days, with hides, &c., to marter. Schr. Francis French, Taylor, Green Tartle Bay, Bahamas, & days th find to Jaz. Bouglass. Schr. S. K. Gale (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Redding, Arceibe, 13 days

with first to Jas. Douglass.
Schr. S. K. Gale for Yarmouth, N. S.), Redding, Arceibe, 15 days with molasses to master.
Schr. Washington, Irreland. Virginia.
Schr. Helsen Mar, Wines, Postland, Me.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Baston.
Schr. Meine Land. Boynton, New-Lendon.
Schr. Meine Land. Frovidence for Rondout.
Schr. H. Willets, Beoft. Providence,
Schr. Schr. M. Salisbury, Nickerson, Providence,
Schr. Smith Tuttle. Clock, Gloucester.
Schr. Monith Tuttle. Clock, Gloucester.
Schr. Monith Tuttle. Clock, Gloucester.
Schr. Gun Rock, Hovd, New-Haven for Rondout.
Schr. Clarissa, Walker, Banger for Edzabethport,
Schr. Mintage, Philmey, Bosten for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. M. S. Hattaway, Cole, Rockport.
Schr. Mintage, Philmey, Bosten for Poughkeepsie.
Schr. M. S. Hattaway, Cole, Rockport.
Schr. Mary Ann. Bryan, Ferry, Me.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Randout for Hartford.
Steamboat Ivaube. Symmes, Philadelphia, to Chas. H. Harwell.
Schr. Schr. Newsch. Range, Irom New York for Stamford, with a car
go of serap iron, suck in Long Island Sound, Sanday, between Threge
Neck and City Island: one of the crew was drowned.

My 27, lat. 38 10, long. 77 20, bark L. W. Hobrook, from Pertland
for Matanzassa.
May 14, lat. 21 24, long. 58 50, steamer Dacotah, from New York for
Rio Junetee, 13 days out.

for Matanassa May 14, lat. 21 24, long. 53 50, steamer Dacotah, from New York for Rio Janetro, 13 days out.
May 20, lat. 29, long. 76, brig Geneva, from Neuvillas for Beston; also, 250 miles E of Sandy Hook, Br. ship Ocean Pearl, from Carellé for New York. WIND-At Sunset, NW.

PATERSON RACES.

June 5.—The DERBY, Mile Heats. Two-Mile Heats. June 5.—Steeple Chase, Mile. Three-Mile and 14 Mile. June 7.—Hild Race, Sequel Stakes, Three-Mile Heats. Sworpetakes and Conscision Premium. EXTRA TRAIN, Eric Rallway, at 11 and 11:45 s. m. Prentum. EXTRA TRAIN, Stie Railway, at It and II-15 s. o.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and
Muray-ste, where you will find Test. Coffees, Flah, Flour red
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